



SONS OF ST. GEORGE

They Will Picnic Next Saturday at the Future Capital.

SILVER BOW COUNTY'S Four Lodges of the Sons of St. George will give their grand annual picnic next Saturday at Bozeman. They chose Bozeman on the recommendation of a sub-committee appointed to visit that city and ascertain whether or not suitable grounds and accommodations could be secured there. The members of the committee were highly pleased with the facilities offered at Bozeman for picnic parties, and were very enthusiastic over the reception and attention accorded them by the citizens of the town.

Since their return all arrangements have been completed, and the picnic next Saturday, the 13th, promises to be the greatest outing event of the season, both as to the number participating and the enjoyment to be derived. It is estimated that over 4,000 people will take advantage of the opportunity to ride over the most picturesque line of railway in Montana, and to make a personal acquaintance with the beauties of the most delightful residence city in the mountain states.

At the Bozeman end of the line no pains will be spared to make the visitors feel at home and to give them a day of unalloyed pleasure. To lend interest to the occasion, the citizens will put up eight or more town lots to be raffled off at 50 cents a chance. Liberal purses will be hung up for rock drilling contests, the purses aggregating \$500. The Sons of St. George will manage the contests, as, in fact, they will everything else, the citizens of Bozeman merely advancing the funds and preparing the grounds, pavilion, etcetera, for the accommodation of the visitors. Athletic games and sports of every description will be features of the day, and a large dancing pavilion will be provided for those who wish to indulge in that delightful exercise. The Alice band will furnish the music for the occasion, and the famous Centerville Glee club will entertain the crowd with selections of vocal music.

The Northern Pacific company has fixed the fare at \$2 for the round trip, tickets good to return on regular trains until Sunday evening. The specials will leave Butte at 7 a. m., 7:45 a. m. and 8:30 a. m., and will run through to Bozeman with as little delay as possible. Returning they will leave Bozeman at 8, 9 and 10:30 p. m.

While the excursion is gotten up for pleasure, many people will no doubt take advantage of the cheap rates and go to Bozeman on business. But it matters not for what purpose they go, they cannot fail to be impressed with the wonderful beauty of the city and the many evidences of prosperity and progress visible on every hand. They will find a city of beautiful homes, inhabited by contented and happy people. They will fall in love with the place at once, and many of them will feel a desire to purchase a home and remain there the rest of their days. Then, when they make their wishes known, they will be offered so many desirable bargains that they will be at a loss to know which to choose. But if they will permit us to give them a bit of advice they will know just where to go and will lose no time in an aimless ramble about the city.

The West Side Addition lies just west of the city park, and it embraces the best residence lots in Bozeman. It can be reached by the street cars, which run within two blocks of it. An inspection will convince anyone of the beauty of location and the excellence of the soil in this addition, and a glance at the new buildings recently finished, and those in course of construction, will show that the town is rapidly building that way. There is always a reason why towns build in one direction more than another, and the reason that Bozeman is building westward is because the ground on the west side is better adapted for residence purposes than that on the east. It lies higher, has better facilities for drainage, and presents greater opportunities for picturesque adornment. The better class of residences are all found here, and that in itself is a great recommendation, as all are desirous of getting into as good a neighborhood as possible.

The West Side Addition is desirably located, whether considered from a business or social standpoint. It is but six blocks from the new high school building, seven blocks from the court house, four blocks from Nelson Story's elegant residence, three blocks from the city park, and two blocks from the electric street railway, which conveys passengers to every part of the city. The lots here are offered at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

For particulars enquire of
IKE N. SMITH,
Who will be at Bozeman with the excursion, or address him at Room 4 Owsley Block, Butte.

HEARING THEIR STORIES

Testimony in the Miners' Cases Being Tried at Boise.

TOLD BY THE WITNESSES

Accounts of the Attack Upon the Non-Union Men at Gem—Demands Made by the Strikers.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 6.—This morning when the federal court resumed hearing in the case of the Coeur d'Alene miners, Colonel Hamilton, deputy United States marshal, testified that on the morning of July 11 he and Gen. J. F. Curtis, having heard of rioting at Gem, went there, where he saw Norman, O'Brien, Poynton and Peter Breen. The latter informed Kinney, agent for Finch & Campbell, that he demanded the surrender of all non-union men with the understanding that they leave the country. This was refused. Later on the witnesses visited the exploded mill and they saw one dead man in a boarding house near by.

Frank Eiler said that a shooting took place at the Frisco on the morning of July 11 at about 4:30. He heard the first shot fired from a point on the hill, back where none of the employees of the mill were stationed. He told the Frisco men not to reply to the first shot. He saw armed men on the hillside. They fired toward the mill, and shortly afterward the mill was blown up. The witness then went into the tunnel, where he remained till 10:30 that night, when he left and went to Wallace. He saw Dan Harrington, who stood near his own house and shot three times at the prisoners who had surrendered after the explosion of the mill. The scabs were then leaving Frisco for Gem, and Harrington was shooting at these men.

Deputy United States Marshal Harvey Harris said that on the evening of July 10 he was at Gem and saw a great many men, probably 75, some miners, others men of different occupations, all armed with rifles, all centering at Gem. He heard shooting about 5 o'clock in the morning. Two men, miners, shot at him, at least he heard bullets whistle. He saw two men on the rocks who fired at him. He saw men gathering around the bulkhead of the flume where the Penstock carried into the mill. He saw the explosion that blew up the mill; he saw two men blown up by the reaction of the explosion. He afterwards saw the two men who were blown up at the head of the Penstock come down from the mountain side. One was George Pettibane, who had his head wounded; the other was Nicholson, whose pants were tattered by the blow-up. When he attempted afterwards to go down the railroad track he was stopped by Poynton, who had a double barreled shot gun and told him he might go no further. However, he paid no attention to Poynton's command but went on. He saw O'Brien carrying a gun.

On cross-examination the witness admitted that he was paid by the Frisco company for the services rendered.

Mrs. O. J. Shipley, a resident of Gem, heard a shot in front of her house about 6 a. m. She was advised by Daxon to go in the house and stay there. She saw O'Brien, Poynton, Hugh McGee, Eaton, Whalen, Doyle and other defendants all armed on the 10th and 11th of July.

Van B. De Lashmuit, a mine owner, was the next witness. He testified to meeting Peter Breen, Poynton, Bonner, Bushnell and Kinney in consultation with Bushnell, as attorney for the Miners' union, demanded a surrender of all scabs at Gem and that they be expelled from the country, and that in future none but union men were to be employed and that at a rate of wages set by the central committee of the union miners. They withdrew their first demand, but made another that the scabs stack their arms and leave the country. De Lashmuit wanted both sides to stack arms. To this Breen objected, saying that scabs must stack their arms, but the union men need not do so. De Lashmuit refused. Poynton and others said the time of truce was almost up, and if an agreement was not reached they would send up word to the Gem to open hostilities. Mr. Gross, however, one of the owners of the Gem, signified his willingness to surrender the men at Gem. De Lashmuit presented a document to show that Poynton was secretary of the central committee of the Miners' union.

Heyburn and Crosthwaite are weaving a chain of evidence link by link about the prisoners that will be difficult if not impossible to break. Monday the prosecution will introduce very important witnesses. The case continues to attract wide attention, and the court room is crowded to suffocation. The heat is intense, and several prisoners are much indisposed.

FOSTER'S SPEECH.

The Secretary of the Treasury Talks to an Ohio Audience.

VERMILION, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The republican presidential campaign opened here this afternoon in Linwood grove, in the presence of a great throng of people, mostly farmers. Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, who came from Washington for the purpose, delivered the principal speech of the day on the currency of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Erie County Agricultural society.

In opening Foster said it was not permissible for him to enter on a political discussion; his talk would therefore be largely historical and free from partisanship. Said he: "Since I commenced the investigation of this subject one great party of the country has in effect declared in favor of the re-establishment of the present discarded system of state banks." If his hearers should think he exceeded the bounds of propriety in what he should say on the subject of the proposed substitution of the old state bank system for the present national bank, the blame, if any, rests upon the convention, not upon the speaker. The secretary then gave a historical account of American currency from the revolutionary war fell on the patriotic people who received currency, while the Tories, who refused to accept it, were the only ones who escaped ruin. The speaker then reviewed the condition of circulation prior to 1869, described the panics of 1814, '37 and '57 and said the derangement of paper currency was an important factor in each. The banks issued money and encouraged wild speculation, thereby greatly aggravating the result. He then gave an interesting account of the war circulation and means used by the government to raise money to carry on the contest.

He next dwelt on the length of the national bank act of '64, and the change it wrought in the character of the country's paper circulation. Instead of being subjected to extortions of note shavers as under the state bank system, the holder of a national bank note found it equally good in all parts of the union, and no money had been lost to the people through the failure of any national bank. The secretary next gave an account of the resumption of specie payment and extolled the wisdom of the congress which provided for it. The secretary then referred to the restoration of the standard silver dollar, the increase in the volume of money in circulation and presented tables showing the amount of money in the United States August 1, 1892, was \$2,300,000,000. The amount in circulation the same day was \$1,600,949,325. Money per capita, \$36.09; circulation per capita, \$24.41. This, he said, was the greatest per capita circulation the country ever had.

In concluding the secretary said: "To me it seems perfectly clear that if this country is to have any kind of paper money issued by banks the national bank system is undoubtedly preferable to that of the issue of banks under state authority. If more bank issue is needed it can easily and safely be had. At present there is no profit in the circulation of banks. If our \$500,000,000 4 per cent. bonds were extended 50 years at 2 per cent., relieving the banks from taxation beyond the cost of the government of issuing the notes, maintaining the bureau of the comptroller of currency and permitting them to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds, the banks, I think, would freely take those bonds, issue notes upon them and thus furnish currency to any amount required by the business interests of the country and at the same time reduce the rate of interest one half to the extent of the bonds taken for such purposes. I am not advising this to be done, but to express my opinion as to the preference of the issue of bank notes by national banks as against the rehabilitation of the state bank system."

WITH A GREAT SMASH.

The Great Northern Intends to Knock the Northern Pacific Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The management of the Great Northern railway is doing nothing to establish itself as a competitor for Pacific coast traffic. Its line has been completed to Spokane, but it will take 10 months yet to reach the coast. In view of this unavoidable delay, efforts are now being made to make an arrangement with the Union Pacific, whereby through passenger service may at once be established. Sharp competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific on north transcontinental traffic would naturally be the result of such an arrangement. It is believed that the Great Northern will begin operations by announcing a reduction in freight and passenger rates, and in that event a sharp fight and a demoralization of rates cannot easily be avoided. General Traffic Manager Finley and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern have gone to Omaha to consult with Union Pacific officials in reference to the proposed compact against the Northern Pacific.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

An Attempt to Murder People in an Hotel in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—Some persons to-day placed an iron box filled with gunpowder outside the public room of a hotel in Rathkel, county Limerick, and after igniting the fuse escaped. In a few seconds an explosion occurred, wrecking the room and injuring a number of people.

In Honor of Stevenson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—General Stevenson was given an informal dinner at the Pendennis club by the members of the Watterson club.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—Twenty-four cases and ten deaths from cholera occurred here since the appearance of the disease.

PRINCE AND EMPEROR

Arrival of Bismarck at the Capital of the German Empire.

NO FIERY SPEECHES MADE

People Not Allowed to See the Ex-Chancellor at the Railway Stations—Other Affairs.

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BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Prince Bismarck's studied avoidance of any open reference to the government's policy in a brief speech he delivered upon his arrival to-day, was the source of great relief to the official mind which has been filled with forebodings that the prince would renew his attacks. Since the notable speech at Jena he has been made to feel official resentment in various petty ways. The different railway stations in Prussia where the prince has been expected to pass, have been virtually closed to the public. At Halle where he had to alight to change trains, railway officials refused to admit any one to the platform and asked the prince to leave the car and stay in the waiting-room until the train was ready to proceed. Similar isolation was attempted here, but the officials did not dare to face the public wrath over further acts of insolence towards the ex-chancellor. Ovation in his honor by the people became warm owing to public indignation over his bad treatment. It has transpired that the government tried to influence the Duke of Saxe-Weimar to order the municipal authorities at Jena and the chief of the university to refuse the prince a public reception. Professor Haackel, however, personally saw the grand duke. The National Zeitung and other national liberal organs rightly boast of Prince Bismarck's influence, and proclaim him still to be the greatest ruling personality in Germany, even though he is never again invested in office.

Herr Herrfurth, Prussian minister of the interior, delays his formal resignation until the return of the emperor, but his withdrawal is a practical fact. Herr Helm, president of the imperial board of railways, also intends to resign. This rupture in the ministry is due to the majority of the members of the cabinet supporting Miquel's financial reforms. Miquel proposes to relinquish taxation by the sale of real estate and mines, permitting consumers to levy such taxes for their administrative expenses. He would meet the storage on the state budget resulting from the loss of taxes on real estate, by an increase of the income tax and the levying of a tax on funded property.

Negotiations for a commercial entente with the Russian government open with the balance of advantage on the side of Germany, but the reports current of late to the effect that the German government would favor new Russian loans after conclusion of the treaty are semi-officially denied.

The new iron-clad, Woerth, named after the village of Woerth-sur-Sauer, in Alsace, noted as the point where the first decisive encounter took place between the French and German armies in 1870-71, and where the Germans won their first victory, was launched to-day at Kiel.

The announcement that a treaty of commerce is completed between Germany and the United States of Colombia is the subject of congratulations by the commercial press, as a German success against the fiscal policy of the United States. The United States of Colombia sends this country tobacco, nuts, coffee and sugar in exchange for all kinds of German manufactures. The total annual value is not great, but the treaty is hailed with pleasure as a hit at the United States pan-American principle.

TO REACH THE COAST.

Great Northern Managers Negotiating with the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Great Northern railway people are impatient to enter the Pacific coast trade line now completed to Spokane, but it will take 10 months to reach the coast. The management is seeking to make a traffic arrangement with the Union Pacific for placing a through service. This will precipitate competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific transcontinental traffic. A consultation with the Union Pacific officials looking to the proposed arrangement is now progressing at Omaha. If effected a war in passenger and freight rates is looked for.

SETTLED BY DICKINSON.

Telegraphers on the Union Pacific Won't Go On a Strike.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon word was received from Boston that the directors have decided that the matters under dispute between the operators and Union Pacific be settled by President Clark. The latter was at once telegraphed and he replied he would leave the decision with Assistant General Manager Dickinson. Dickinson then notified Ramsey, chief of the telegraphers, that their demands would be acceded to. As a result the strike scheduled for 6 o'clock this evening was declared off.

The Meteor Wins.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor won the first prize in the Southampton yacht club's races to-day, beating the Iverna by six minutes.

Nine Persons Drowned.

TUNIS, Aug. 6.—A ferry boat plying on the Medjerja river capsized to-day and nine persons drowned.

ON HIS WAY TO BUTTE.

It Looks as if Speaker Crisp Interfered With the Mineral Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, accompanied by Mr. Stevens, the private secretary of the representative, left here to-day for Butte and will be at home in due season, after stopping at Chicago and St. Paul on their way. Mr. Dixon was in need of rest and would have been glad to go to the seashore with Mrs. Dixon, but he desired to get home as soon as possible to look after private interests that have demanded his attention for some time. He has been very close in his attendance upon the sessions of congress, and while the other members were away taking comfort out of this hot city, he was on hand to respond to his name in the many roll calls that have been had during the last month. His great regret is that he is not able to bring with him a copy of the mineral land bill with the president's approval of it as a law. While Mr. Burrows of Michigan was the instrument to interfere with its passage, he could, if he had been disposed, have given the bill another chance, but Mr. Crisp served so long as a member of the committee on Pacific railroads and had learned to regard the interests of those roads so highly that it may have been but natural for him to get in the way of a bill which he was led to believe was obnoxious to those roads.

At all events Mr. Dixon has been under the impression that the influence of the speaker was rather with the opponents of the bill than with its friends.

Kipp is the name of the new postoffice in Chouteau county which Joseph Kipp is postmaster. An order has been made for the extension of the mail service to Finden on the Halbert and Highland route to begin Aug. 1. After Aug. 2 there is an arrangement for the mails in Idaho over the route from Arco by way of Howe, Clyde, Colson, Goldberg, Morse and Ellis to Challis, and there will be a service of once a week and back over the 137 miles, the running to be not exceeding 36 hours each way.

This has been pay day for the lobby that was at work for the Chicago fair appropriation and the boldest, most obnoxious and unnecessary lobby that was ever employed to waste the public money has been settled with. Some of them, who live here, were so cheeky that they demanded board while employed, although they have never thought of making such a demand before on their clients. If the appropriation had failed, its failure would have been attributed to this gang. It was made up of ex-congress members and "bum" newspaper men.

IRON MOLDERS.

They Denounce the Pinkerton System and Condemn the Carnegie Company.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—The international convention of iron molders this morning adopted resolutions denouncing the Pinkerton system, condemning the Carnegie Steel company and sympathizing with the Homestead strikers. The government is called on to see justice done. The militia is denounced as always arrayed on the side of capital and against labor. The molders are directed not to connect themselves with any military organization.

HOWLING DERVISHES.

On Their Way to Entertain the People of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The howling, whirling dervishes on the way to Chicago to perform religious rites for public amusement, gave a performance at Madison Square garden. The spectacle was shocking. Many went away disgusted. The howlers abused themselves with sharp pointed instruments, ate glass, tortured a big snake and then ate it. The whirling swung about in a circle till so dizzy they nearly swooned and groveled at the feet of the high priest.

CLIPPED HIS JUGULAR.

Alfred Larson Uses a Scissors in a Fatal Manner.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
WALLACE, Aug. 6.—Alfred Larson, a section hand at Dorsey, a station beyond Mulligan, got tired of life last night and stuck a pair of scissors in his neck, severing the jugular vein and causing almost instant death. The coroner held an inquest on the body here to-night.

By a Cooked Snake.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Aug. 6.—Near Buena Vista a family named McIntyre ate cabbage for dinner and were taken with pains which caused the death of four of the family and the cook, who also ate it, in a few hours. Looking for the cause of the sudden deaths, it was discovered that a snake of a spreading viperous species had been cooked in the pot with the cabbage. How the reptile got there no one knows.

Selected by Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president before leaving for Lake Superior selected five delegates to represent this country in the international monetary conference, but their names are not announced. Senator Jones of Nevada is known to be one and the list probably includes H. W. Cannon of New York, F. A. Walker of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Hill of Colorado and Senator Carlisle of Kentucky.

Gone Wrong.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 6.—Henry Barr, driver for Agent Rose of the Adams Express company, is an embezzler to the extent of \$500. He also forged the signature of the Aberdeen National bank to a package containing \$400. Officers are in close pursuit. He is well-connected. His downfall is attributed to bad habits and fast women.

That Important Special.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 6.—The gold train passed through here to-day. No one was allowed near the train. Those who ventured too near faced a revolver and were apprehended. No danger on route is apprehended.

Carrying the American Flag.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 6.—Ottawa commander, Knights Templar, left for Denver this morning, bearing what is claimed to be the first American flag ever carried in a pilgrimage by any Knights Templar commandery.

AS VIEWED BY OATES

The House Investigation Into the Trouble at Homestead.

PROTECTION AND WORKMEN

Tariff Played a Part in the Homestead Troubles—The Carnegie Company and the Pinkertons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Oates, chairman of the sub-committee of the house which investigated the labor troubles at Homestead and the connection of Pinkerton detectives therewith, has submitted his report to the committee, which was not agreed to. No member questioned its correctness, but the republican member would not assent to what he said upon the tariff, and a majority of democratic members of the committee thought it impolitic to make any report until the entire investigation had been made, and it could not be done before the second session of congress. Therefore postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report prepared by Oates says that the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Oates is loath to believe any of these women are native Americans. He says the indignities to which they were subjected was a disgrace to civilization. Oates asked whether the Carnegie firm was justified in equity and good conscience in proposing a reduction of wages. In answer he says that Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of Bessemer steel billets and the labor cost. The men were paid satisfactory wages, but were much abbreviated in their natural period of life, and should be well paid for their work. He thinks the company should have some of the benefits of the profits resulting from the use of improved machinery. He condemns the McKinley law for its failure to benefit American workmen and says the promises it made to workmen have been disappointing. Had Frick stated bottom facts to the committee, they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce wages was justifiable, but took issue with him in his conclusion that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices.

Oates finds further that the conduct of the company towards its employees was kind in many respects. It loans them money at low interest to build homes and never foreclosed a mortgage, but in wage negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, and Frick seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic. Oates is persuaded that if Frick had appealed to the reason of the employees and showed them the state of the company's affairs a reduction might have been made and no trouble followed. The Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prevent Frick from employing Pinkerton men as watchmen at Homestead; but he says, under the circumstances, he should not have done so. He made overtures to the Pinkertons before negotiations with the men interested, and did not appeal to the county or state authorities in the first instance for protection.

Oates asserts that Sheriff McCleary is a very inefficient officer, but says he Frick aided him and joined him in his appeal to the governor instead of employing Pinkertons the state would have furnished sufficient force to protect the property.

Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the workmen in turning away the sheriff. He says it was the purpose of the Amalgamated association to prevent the employment of non-union men and declared no organization has a right to enforce its wishes by a strong-handed defiance of the law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of Pinkertons and are answerable to the Pennsylvania laws. In conclusion Oates finds that congress has no power over the questions involved.

NO ALARM OCCASIONED.

England Has a Right to a Coaling Station at Pago-Pago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Very little interest is displayed in official circles at Washington in regard to the report that Great Britain has arranged to establish a coaling station in the harbor of Pago-Pago, Samoa, for the simple reason such a course of action is in strict accord with the terms of the treaty concluded with Great Britain and Samoa in 1879, and does not interfere with or impair the rights or interests of the United States in any respect. As far as known, Great Britain has not attempted to interfere with our rights in the least in the matter, and what she has done she had a perfect right to do under the treaty.

LOADED WITH DOPE.

Arrest of an Opium Smuggler at Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 6.—Seth B. Stevens was arrested here to-day by the United States marshal, charged with smuggling opium. Three hundred and fifty-seven cases of opium, valued at \$2,000, were found in his possession. Stevens is supposed to be the leader of a gang doing the recent smuggling operations around Vancouver and vicinity. He will be held to await instructions from Washington.

Only a Rumor.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—Archbishop Ireland is pained by the renewal of the old story that he is soon to be made a cardinal. Whether the reports originate with well-meaning but imprudent friends, or with sinister-minded enemies, may result in giving a deep displeasure and harm to the cause of religion. The rumors have no foundation.

Didn't Call on Groves.

BUZZARDS BAY, Aug. 6.—Cleveland was not favored with a call from Senator Hill to-day, as was anticipated by some. The yacht Fra Diavolo was seen down the bay headed for Newport, which dispels the idea of a meeting of the two leaders.

No Evidence of Murder.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6.—A most rigid search of the Borden residence was made this afternoon, but failed to reveal any evidence as to murder.